NOTE XXV.

ON TWO RE-DISCOVERED ANTELOPES.

BY

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> *La manie de faire des espèces doit être bien entrainante, pour en établir même sur des lambeaux de dépouille d'un animal, qu'on doute encore que ce soit effectivement une Antilope* (*Temminck*).

Among the Mammals collected by our travellers in Liberia are two Antelopes of a peculiar scientific interest; the one procured by Mr. Büttikofer was only known from a description and name given to a flat skin without head, neck, extremities and tail; the other, sent over by Mr. Stampfli, is the first complete representative of a species created in favour of a skull without horns belonging to an Antelope. The named piece of a skin as well as the skull are in the British Museum. As in so many other cases, if species have been described after insufficient materials, these type-specimens have a very problematical scientific value and the results of the laughing efforts to create as many species as possible in order to secure types are in the case under consideration that several naturalists have spent much time and filled many waste-paper.

In describing the named species I subscribe Ogilby's statement, that "the re-discovery of an old species was at

all times more gratifying and more beneficial to the science of zoology, than the original description of twenty that were new.

Antilope (Cephalophus) doria (plate 9).

1832. *Antelope?* Bennett. P. Z. S. L. p. 122.
1836. *Antilope doria* Ogilby. P. Z. S. L. p. 120.
1836. *Antilope zebra* Gray. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (fide Gray).
1836. *Antilope zebrata* Robert. Echo du Monde savant.
1843. *Cephalophorus? zebra* Gray. List of spec. of Mammalia. p. 163.
1849. *Antilope doria* Fraser. Zoologia typica (cum figura).
1850. *Damalis? zebra* Gray. Gleanings Menag. p. 22.
1850. *Damalis? zebra* Gray. P. Z. S. L. p. 142.
1852. *Damalis? zebra* Gray. Cat. of the Spec. Ungulata furcipeda. p. 129.
1872. *Damalis? zebra* Gray. Cat. of Ruminant Mammals. p. 45.
1873. *Damalis? zebra* Gray. Handlist of the Edent. Thick-sk. and Rum. Mamm. p. 117.
Canis or *Viverra zebra* Whitfield Mss. (fide Gray).

Bennett has given in the Proc. Z. S. L. of the year 1832 a very exact description of a skin in the British Museum, having attached to it no portion of the neck, extremities or tail and consisting only of that of the body and Fraser figured it in his Zoologia typica. Bennett described this imperfect skin as follows: »The dorsal portion is »of a bright rufous fawn, which is continued on the shoul»ders and on the buttocks, but from which the red nearly »disappears on the under surface, that being pale fawn. »Across the whole of the back, commencing between the »shoulders and passing backwards, a series of broad trans»verse glossy black stripes are seen, which run down the »sides, becoming narrower towards the belly. These stri-

»pes are twelve in number and are preceded and succeeded »by a few similar, closer set, and fainter stripes, of a »deeper rufous than the ground. The broadest of the dark »stripes are on the loins, where they are fully an inch in »width; their direction in passing the sides is rather back»wards. The quality of the fur is rather rigid, and the hairs »are adpressed, resembling in these particulars the cover»ing of the Zebras". This description corresponds exactly with what the young male-specimen now before me shows, so I only have to add the peculiarities of the head, tail and legs. Head, ears, chest and legs bright rufous; anterior upper part of nose black; chin white. Inferior part of upper half of legs externally black; a broad black ring encircles the legs just above the hoofs; upperparts of inside of legs white; upperparts of tail bright rufous, tip and underparts of tail pure white. The rather large and pointed hoofs are of a light brownish black tinge.

Some measurements of the young ♂ above described:

	mm.
Length from tip of nose to base of tail .	460
„ of fore-legs	165
„ „ hoofs	11
„ „ tail (with tuft)	55
„ „ ear	50

This young-male has no trace of horns, but happily we possess the skull of an adult-male, shot also by Mr. Büttikofer. Plate 9 will give an excellent idea of it, better than any description. It has been drawn at $^1/_2$ of its natural size. The intermaxillaries of both, upper and lower, jaws are wanting.

Hab. Liberia: Soforé-place on the St. Paul's-river (J. Büttikofer).

Although Gray several times cited *Antilope zebra* as if he had described the first the animal under consideration under that name in Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist. of the year 1836, I nowhere can find this description, notwithstanding I scrutinized the named volume (1836) and the foregoing volumes. So I conclude that Gray in

1836 intended to describe it and afterwards thought that he really did so. Ogilby said in 1836 »that the beautiful »species mentioned by Bennett is a real Antelope and »which he hoped shortly to have an opportunity of descri»bing in detail under the name of *A. doria*, as a friend, »who has connections with the Westcoast of Africa, had »kindly undertaken to procure him skins".

Now the history has learned that about half a century after the kind offerings of Ogilby's friend the first complete specimen reached Europe in the form of the young male-specimen now in the Leyden Museum.

Gray relates that the specific name is supposed to be commemorative of Mrs. Ogilby, whose christian name was *Doria*.

Antilope (*Terpone*) *longiceps* (plate 10).

1865. *Cephalophus longiceps* Gray. P. Z. S. L. p. 204 and a woodcut of the skull.
1865. *Cephalophus longiceps* Gray. Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. p. 63, with a figure of the skull.
1871. *Terpone longiceps* Gray. P. Z. S. L. p. 592 (partim).
1872. *Terphone longiceps* Gray. Catal. of Ruminant Mammals. p. 24 (partim).
1873. *Terphone longiceps* Gray. Hand-list a. s. o. p. 93.

This highly interesting Antelope externally resembles a calf, its horns bring in mind *Anoa depressicornis*, the distribution of its coloring *Tapirus indicus*.

Description of the very adult female in the Leyden Museum: general color of head, neck, chin, throat, breast and anterior part of body of a dark sooty brown; posterior part of body and the legs of a grizzled tinge. The dark anterior part of the body separated from the lighter colored posterior part by a pure white and very obvious band. Lips, a circle round the naked muzzle, a patch under the chin and a ditto perpendicular under each eye in a straight line behind the

corner of the mouth white; ears like the head, with a few white hairs on the basal half of the anterior margin. The hairs of back, belly, tail and legs are sooty with pure white tips; the length of this white tip is very different and produces several degrees in the grizzled tinge, so that the color turns in a more or less pure white on the legs, except the fore-side and outside of upper half of fore-legs. Tail with a tuft. All the hairs are short, especially those of the dark colored head and anterior part of body, rather harsh, adpressed.

Horns elliptical towards the base, cilindrical towards the top, slightly curved backwards; several closely arranged annulations to a height of about 50 mm., for the rest smooth. Hoofs rather short, weared off.

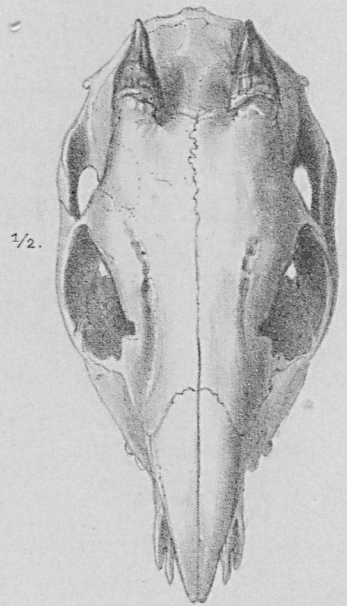
Some measurements of the adult female:

	cm.
Length from tip of nose to base of tail . . .	134
„ of tail without tuft	10
„ „ ear.	8.5
„ „ horn, measured along the curvature.	17.5
Greatest circumference of horn	8.5

Measurements of the skull agree exactly with those given by Gray of the skull in the British Museum (P. Z. S. L. 1865. p. 204). As to the shape of the skull thus I refer to Gray's figure and description, except what he said concerning the horns, for his type was a skull without horn-sheaths (Hand-list of Ruminant Animals, p. 93).

Hab. Gaboon (Du Chaillu); Liberia: Schieffelinsville on the Junk-river (F. X. Stampfli).

I am convinced that Mr. du Bocage is in the right in believing that his *Cephalophus ruficrista* has nothing to do with the species under consideration (P. Z. S. L. 1878. p. 744). In the measurements of the ears, I am sure, Mr. du Bocage made an error, for no Antelope has ears of a length of 0.95 meter! This ought to be probably 0.095 meter, I think.



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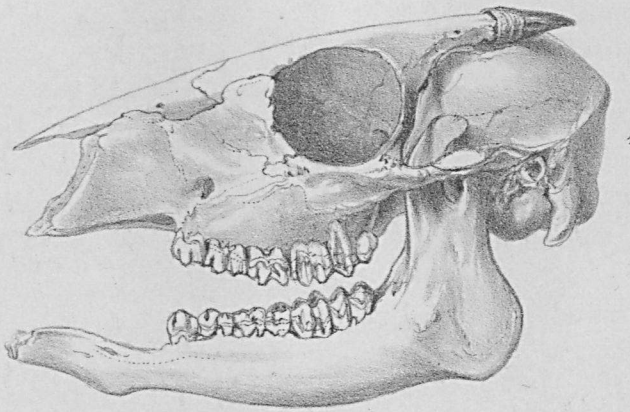

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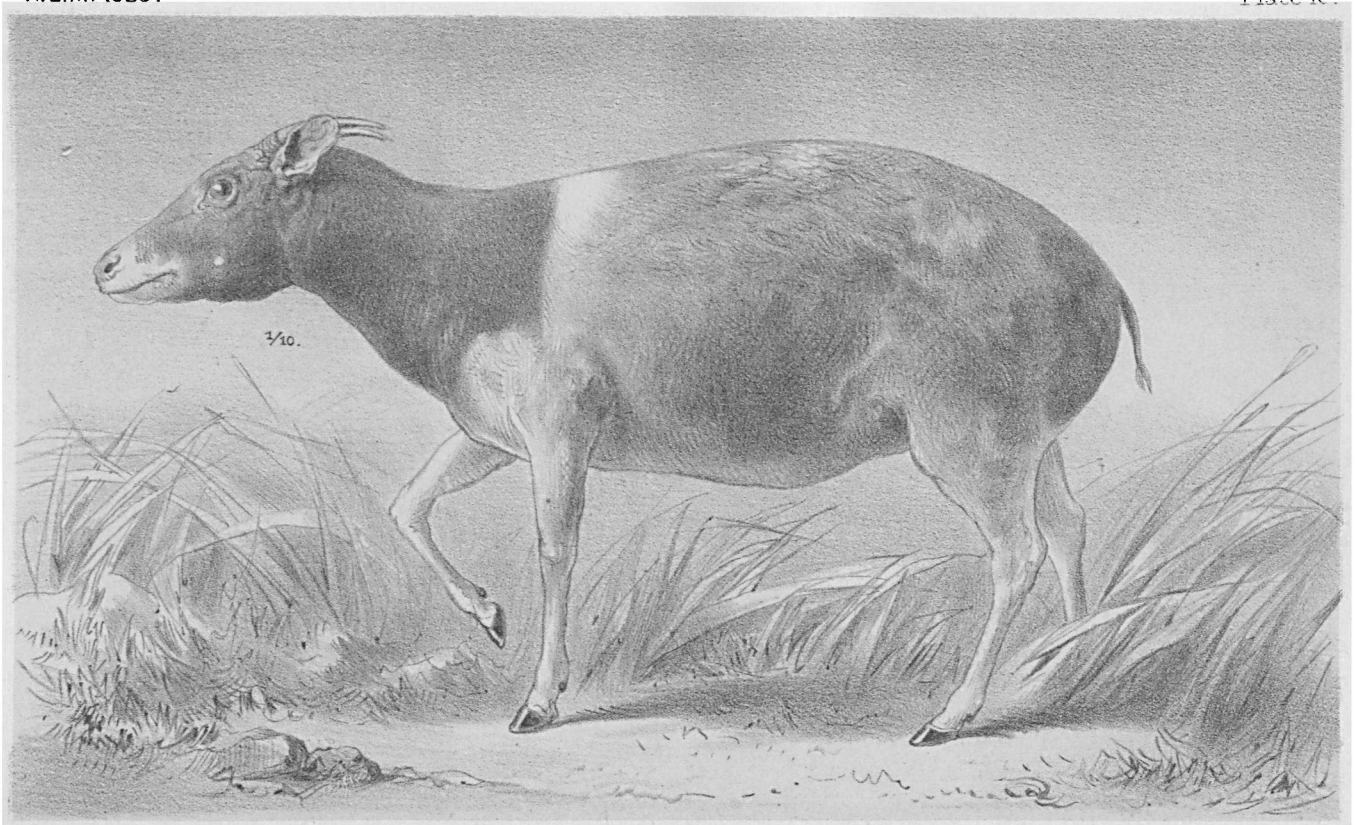
ANTILOPE DORIA *Ogilby.*



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ANTILOPE LONGICEPS *Gray.*